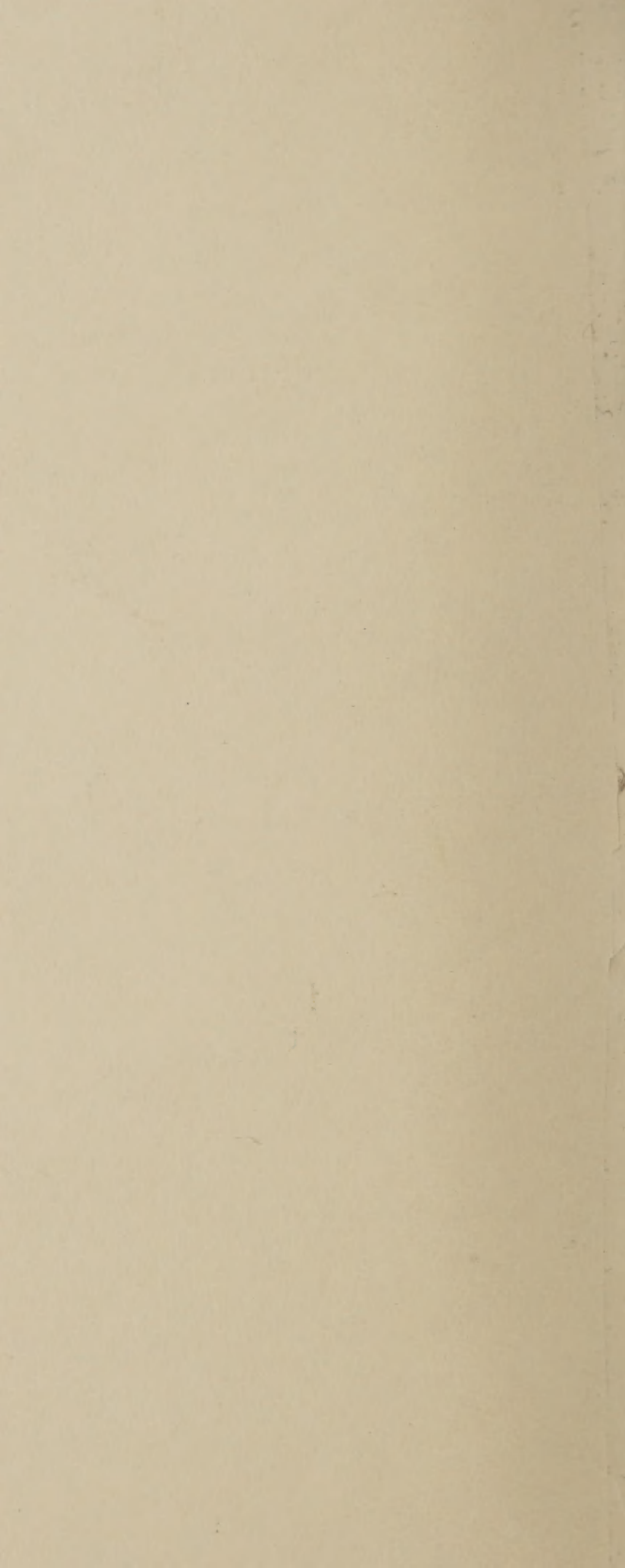


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# Collecting Native Plants

*Permit Conditions  
and  
Transplanting Tips*

GR O  
Depository  
Library  
Program



## Deschutes National Forest



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



Forest Service  
Pacific Northwest  
Region

CATALOGING PREP.











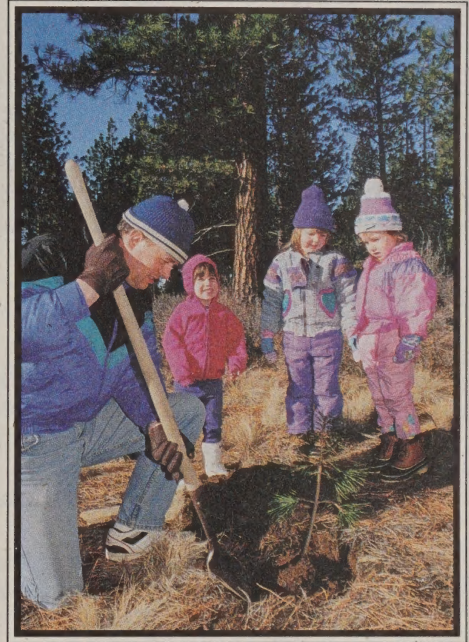




# Native Plant Collection Program

The Deschutes National Forest prepared this publication in response to the increasing popularity of using Central Oregon native plants in home landscapes. With this increase in popularity, comes the potential for greater impact to plant communities. Following the permit conditions will help protect plant populations and minimize negative ecosystem impacts in our National Forests.

## Permit Conditions









-  **Permits are required to collect native plants.** There are three types of permits available; "free-use", "personal-use" and "commercial-use", as described in the *Types of Permits* section.
-  **Only the plants listed in this publication are allowed for collection.** (Some species of plants not listed in this brochure may be available.)
-  **Only collect plant species that you can positively identify.**
-  **Follow the "1 in 20 rule" — collect only 1 plant for every 20 plants of that species in the area.** If there aren't 20 plants present, find a new location.
-  **Tree seedlings need to be under 4 feet in height and shrubs need to be under 2 feet in height for transplanting.**
-  **Keep your vehicle on established roads.**
-  **Collect out of sight from trails.** Fill in holes. Restore your collection area so it appears undisturbed.
-  **Plants can not be collected from the following areas:** campgrounds, recreation areas, wilderness areas, research natural areas, the Newberry National Volcanic Monument, experimental forests, tree plantations; within 300 feet of lakes, streams, springs or other wetlands; within 100 feet of graveled or paved roads, (for safety, scenic preservation and minimizing noxious weed invasion.)



-  **Protected Species:** All species of the following plants are protected under Oregon State Law and are prohibited from collection: lilies including mariposa tulips, fawn lilies, 3 and 6 petal lilies, orchids including lady slippers, *Douglasia* (primroses), *Lewisia*, native rhododendrons, and azaleas. Other Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species also need to be protected from collection.
-  **Noxious Weeds:** If you identify any of the following weeds on National Forest land, *please* notify your local Ranger Station (listed on back). They include St. Johnswort, spotted and diffuse knapweed, dalmatian toadflax and yellow starthistle.



## Transplanting Tips


-  **Important!** Know where your transplants will be located in your yard *prior* to finding them. Select plants growing in conditions that match where they will be planted. (ie. sunlight, moisture, frost, etc.)
-  Reduce transplant shock by collecting plants between October and May, when soils are moist and plants are dormant.
-  Try to avoid collecting on steep slopes to help prevent soil erosion.
-  Dig plants carefully, retaining as much soil around the roots as possible. Keep roots moist at all times. Wrap wet newspapers or burlap around the outside of the root ball.
-  **Completely** cover your plants when carried in the back of an open truck. The intense wind will rapidly dry the foliage which severely stresses the plants, possibly causing them to die.
-  Re-plant your newly collected plants as soon as possible! Don't delay!
-  Trees take 1-2 years to re-establish themselves in your landscape. Supplemental watering is advised during this period. Keep shrubs, grasses and herbs, watered until they are actively growing. During the dry summer months, water every 1-3 weeks (depending on species).
-  Even with the greatest care, the rate of establishment of transplanted herbs can be low. You may want to propagate herbs with seeds or cuttings.



## Types of Permits


**Free-use permits** authorize collection of 6 plants, 4 of which can be trees...  
**!** Material collected using a free-permit cannot be resold or traded. They are valid for 3 months.

**Personal-use permits** authorize the collection of larger amounts of plants for a \$10.00 minimum charge. Quantities will be detailed on your Personal Use Permit.

-  **Commercial-use** permits authorize businesses to collect plants for resale.



## Transplanting Tools

-  Bring along a sharp long-handled spade or shovel, one or more five gallon buckets, a watering can, some burlap or old newspapers and twine.





# Native Plant Communities Zones

Locate native plants that would most likely survive in your yard by using this plant community zone map. Use this map only as a guide, since some plant species can be found in different zones than pictured.



## Cascade Range Zone

- Shade or sunny conditions
- Can handle cold temps. with insulating snowpack
- Needs a moist environment

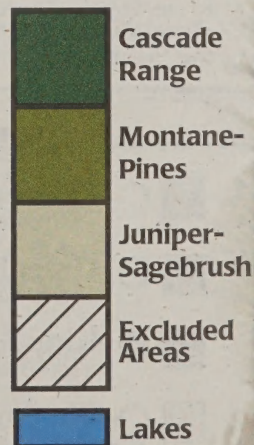
## Montane-Pine Zone

- Shade or Sunny conditions
- Drought tolerant
- Can handle severe cold temps. with moderate intermittent snowpacks

## Juniper/Sagebrush Zone

- Very sunny conditions
- Very drought tolerant
- Can handle extreme cold temps. with light intermittent snowpack.

## Planting Key\*



Deschutes  
National Forest







## TREES

- White Fir  
*Abies concolor*
- Grand Fir  
*Abies grandis*
- Incense Cedar  
*Calocedrus decurrens*
- Western Larch♦  
*Larix occidentalis*
- Western Juniper  
*Juniperus occidentalis*
- Mountain Hemlock  
*Tsuga mertensiana*
- Western White Pine  
*Pinus monticola*
- Lodgepole Pine  
*Pinus contorta*
- Ponderosa Pine  
*Pinus ponderosa*
- Quaking Aspen♦  
*Populus tremuloides*
- Douglas-fir  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

♦Western Larch is deciduous, losing its needles in the fall. Late fall and very early spring is the best time to transplant, before their buds break.

♦Quaking Aspen collection is restricted to designated areas on the Sisters Ranger District. Maps are available at the Sisters Ranger Station.

## SHRUBS

- Pinemat Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos nevadensis*
- Greenleaf Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos patula*
- Kinnikinnick  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
- Big Sagebrush  
*Artemisia tridentata*
- Snowbrush  
*Ceanothus velutinus*
- Squaw Carpet  
*Ceanothus prostratus*
- Green Rabbitbrush  
*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*
- Gray Rabbitbrush  
*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*
- Bitterbrush  
*Purshia tridentata*
- Wax Currant  
*Ribes cereum*
- Sticky Currant  
*Ribes viscosissimum*

## YOU CAN COLLECT

Wax Currant has beautiful fall color and attracts many types of wildlife!

Aspen has wonderful fall color and requires regular watering.

Scarlet Gilia may be tricky to collect.

Pine seedlings are easy and fun for little hands to collect!

Kinnikinnick is a hardy ground cover that grows well in sun or shade conditions.

Idaho Fescue and Bluebunch Wheat-grass are drought tolerant, survive transplanting well and are excellent for erosion control.

Lupine is a nitrogen-fixing plant that is perfect for dry, nutrient poor sites.

Fireweed grows well in sites modified by fire or from soil disturbance.

## Planting Key\*

- Cascade Range
- Montane - Pines
- Juniper - Sagebrush
- Forestwide
- Sun
- Shade
- Sun or Shade...

\*Plant in similar growing conditions as found

## HERBS

- Yarrow  
*Achillea millefolium*
- Fireweed  
*Epilobium angustifolium*
- Sulfur Buckwheat  
*Eriogonum umbellatum*
- Oregon Sunshine  
*Eriophyllum lanatum*
- Western Wallflower  
*Erysimum asperum*
- Broadpetal Strawberry  
*Fragaria virginiana*
- Glaucous Penstemon  
*Penstemon euglaucus*
- Lowly Penstemon  
*Penstemon humilis*
- Scarlet Gilia  
*Gilia aggregata*
- Horkel's Rose  
*Horkelia fusca*
- Blue Flax  
*Linum perenne*
- Lupine(s)  
*Lupinus species*

## GRASSES

- Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
*Agropyron spicatum*
- Idaho Fescue  
*Festuca idahoensis*
- Western Fescue  
*Festuca occidentalis*
- Prairie Junegrass  
*Koeleria cristata*



# Planting Native Plants

Native plants help provide a naturally appearing landscape... if they are planted in a way similar to how they naturally grow. Here are some tips to make your native planting look 'natural'...

**A.**-Plant in groups of 1 to 5 plants.

-Unevenly space your plants, some plants close together, some apart.

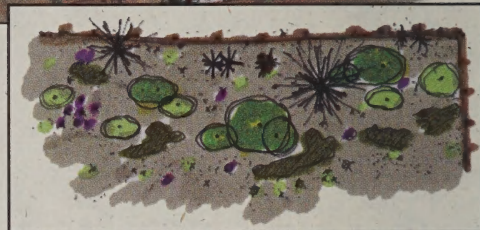
-Plant a diversity of plants.

-Scatter colors for a mosaic effect. Group colors to intensify the beauty.

**B.**-Plant light colored plants, like Aspen, in front of dark colored trees for a nice effect.



**A.**



## For More Information:

### **Plant Identification**

"Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast" by J. Pojar and A. MacKinnon. 1994. Lone Pine Publishing.

"Sagebrush Country" by Ronald J. Taylor. 1992. Mountain Press Publishing Co.

"Trees to Know In Oregon" 1991. Extension Bulletin 697, OSU Extension Service.

### **Noxious Weeds**

Brochures available at Deschutes NF Supervisor's Office & Oregon State University Extension Service

"Weeds of the West" 1996. T. Whitson et. al. The Western Society of Weed Science.

### **Gardening/Landscaping**

Central Oregon Horticulture Extension Agent Oregon State University, Redmond, OR. 97756

"Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Guide" Second edition, by A.R. Kruckeberg. 1996. University of Washington Press.

**These are only a few of the many excellent references available. Explore your local library or bookstore for more!**





## Options to Explore

### Propagation and Nursery Stock

Propagation and seed collection are excellent methods for reproducing native plants already established in your landscape or from the National Forest. There are permits available for seed and cuttings collection.

Many types of riparian plants are likely to be available at local nurseries. For a list of local nurseries or information on native nursery stock, call the Oregon Association of Nurserymen at 1(800) 342-6401.



**Bitterbrush**  
is an excellent  
wildlife plant.

B.



## Planting For Fire Protection

When planning your home landscape, keep in mind you can reduce the chances of wildfire through design and choice of plants. The Deschutes National Forest has a pamphlet called the Central Oregon Fire Revegetation Guide which offers design strategies, lists of fire resistant and water conservative plants, and other useful information.

A.



B.



- A. Plant trees and shrubs away from house structures to 1.) provide a 'fire break' and 2.) create an outdoor room.
- B. Don't plant trees and shrubs next to the house... this makes your house vulnerable to wildfire!





NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



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**Deschutes National Forest  
Supervisor's Office**

1645 HWY 20 East  
Bend, Oregon 97701  
(541) 388-2715

**Bend and Fort Rock  
Ranger Station**

1230 NE 3rd. St.  
Bend, OR 97701  
(541) 388-5664

**Crescent Ranger Station**

P.O. Box 208  
Crescent, OR 97733  
(541) 433-2234

**Sisters Ranger Station**

P.O. Box 249  
Sisters, OR 97759  
(541) 549-2111

**Redmond Air Center**

1740 SE Ochoco Way  
Redmond, OR 97756  
(541) 548-5071

**Thanks to...**

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